

which the expenditures of State funds may count for TANF MOE purposes.

State means the 50 States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the US Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa, unless otherwise specified.

State TANF Program means those funds expended under the State Family Assistance Grant (SFAG), the basic block grant allocated to the States under Section 403(a)(1) of the Act.

TANF means Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program established under PRWORA.

TANF MOE means the expenditure of State funds that must be made in order to meet the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Maintenance of Effort requirement.

Unemployed means the individual is without a job and wants and is available for work.

WIA means the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (Pub. L. 105–220)(29 U.S.C. 2801 *et seq.*).

WtW means Welfare-to-Work.

WtW State means those States that the Secretary of Labor determines have met the five conditions established at Section 403(a)(5)(A)(ii) of the Act. Only States that are determined to be WtW States can receive WtW grant funds.

WtW statute means those provisions of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 containing certain amendments to PRWORA and establishing the new Welfare-to-Work program, amending Title IV of the Social Security Act, (codified at 42 U.S.C. 601–619).

§ 645.125 What are the roles of the local and State governmental partners in the governance of the WtW program?

(a) Local boards or alternate administering agencies, in coordination with CEO's should establish policies, interpretations, guidelines and definitions to implement provisions of the WtW statute to the extent that such policies, interpretations, guidelines and definitions are not inconsistent with the WtW statute or regulations or with State policies.

(b) States should establish policies, interpretations, guidelines and definitions to implement provisions of the

WtW statute to the extent that such policies, interpretations, guidelines and definitions are not inconsistent with the WtW statute or regulations.

(c) The Secretary, in consultation with other Federal Agencies, as appropriate, may publish guidance on interpretations of statutory and regulatory provisions. State and local policies, interpretations, guidelines and definitions that are consistent with interpretations contained in such guidance will be considered to be consistent with the WtW statute for purposes of this section.

§ 645.130 What are the effective dates for the Welfare-to-Work 1999 Amendments?

The legislative changes made by the 1999 amendments:

(a) Are effective on November 29, 1999, except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section;

(b) Provisions relating to the eligibility of participants for WtW competitive grants are effective on January 1, 2000;

(c)(1) Provisions relating to the eligibility of participants for WtW formula grants are effective on July 1, 2000, except that expenditures from allotments to the States, as discussed in § 645.135 of this subpart, must not have been made before October 1, 2000, for individuals who would not have been eligible under the criteria in effect before the changes made by the 1999 Amendments;

(2) Provisions authorizing pre-placement vocational educational training and job training for WtW formula grants, at § 645.220(b) of this part, are effective on July 1, 2000, except that expenditures from allotments to the States, as discussed in § 645.135 of this subpart, must not have been made before October 1, 2000.

§ 645.135 What is the effective date for spending Federal Welfare-to-Work formula funds on newly eligible participants and newly authorized services?

States and local areas may expend matching funds beginning July 1, 2000. States and local areas may incur unpaid obligations within the normal course of business, beginning July 1, 2000, provided that the timing of those transactions ensures that drawdown of